

Public Works ⁹⁹⁷⁶ (1896) Department.

G.O., No. 3287 W

DATED 16th November 1896

[Despatch Abstract.]

Police Wards: Pro: Public Dept. requesting
that the necessary plans & estimates may be
prepared for the construction of at Vizagapatam
& Hosur, Comd to to I & IV Circles for necessary
action.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Public Works (1896) Department.

The Public Dept

No 3287 W 87 16" November 1886.

Communistes to
the Super, Super I & IV
crises, in view of the
preparation of the necessary
plans & estimates.

Dated 29th October 1896.

Received 5. 11. 56

Registered —————

Enclosures over.

Spare copies.

SUBJECT.

Tth
 B C M
 SUBJECT.
 Communicating the request
 of the Inspector General of
 Police in regard to the prepara-
 tion of plans & estimate
 for the construction of
 Police Ward at Vizagapatnam.
 W. G. P.
 H. S.

1st Reminder issued 2-3-97.

2. Leo 6-8-92 Issued 9.6.97
3

S. S. $\frac{I}{IV}$ Circle } white color
" $\frac{IV}{X}$ --- } 4-80, 2-800

2074/9/8 3-2-26

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

No. 800, PUBLIC, 3RD AUGUST 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

From Surgeon-Major-General C. SIBTHORPE, F.R.C.P.I., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ootacamund, 26th April 1895, No. T/77.

I have the honour to submit, for the sanction of Government, a list of furniture and equipment, authorised hospital supplies and stationery which I consider necessary for the Police hospitals in the Presidency.

2. The list in question has been prepared in consultation with some of the Senior Medical officers in Civil employ, and the Inspector-General of Police, to whom the list was forwarded for opinion, considers that the scale proposed therein for each hospital is necessary.

3. During my recent inspections I found some of these hospitals over-supplied and some just the opposite. It is most desirable that for purposes of check, both in my office and that of the Inspector-General of Police, that such scales should be sanctioned. They have been calculated on the scales existing in the Military Department for native troops and followers.

4. Should Government be pleased to sanction this list, it will be embodied in the new Medical Code now under revision and serve as a guide to all concerned.

JUDICIAL MEMORANDUM.

No. 1369.

With reference to his letter, dated 26th April 1895, No. T/77, the Surgeon-General is requested to report, in consultation with the Inspector-General of Police, on the following points:—

- (1) To how many hospitals is it intended to supply the equipment proposed or to bring the existing equipment up to the scale now recommended?
- (2) What will be the total cost if the proposals are approved and how is it to be met?
- (3) Whether every such police hospital is in charge of a medical officer competent to use the instruments proposed to be supplied? and
- (4) Whether a full set of the instruments, &c., is necessary in cases in which the police hospital is in close proximity to a General Hospital, Local Fund or Municipal.

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

13th June 1895.

To the Surgeon-General.

G.O., No. 1005, Public, dated 11th December 1895.

ABSTRACT.—Reviewing the report on the working of police hospitals in the Madras Presidency for 1894-95.

* * * * *

9. In conclusion it is observed that the necessity for several police hospitals in one district is not apparent. Thus, whereas the large district of Tinnevely has but one such institution, Ganjám has seven, while in Vizagapatam there are five, of which those at Vizianagram and Vizagapatam are only thirty miles apart and are connected by rail. South Arcot has three, two connected by rail; so also has Kistna. Bellary has three, all connected by rail. North Arcot has two, about eighteen miles apart and connected by rail. The attention of the Inspector-General of Police will be invited to this matter, and he will be requested to report whether any of the forty-two separate police hospitals can be closed without inconvenience to the department or detriment to the discipline to be maintained in the force.

G.O., No. 527 M., dated 25th March 1896.

Read—the following extract from a letter of the Chairman, Municipal Council, Vizianagram, forwarding budget estimates for 1895-96:—

49. *Grant III—(1) Hospitals and Dispensaries—(a) Establishment.*—It has been brought to the notice of Government in the latest annual administration report that there is a great necessity of improving the medical aid available in the town. The town having been extended of late towards the north and east considerably, the Hon'ble the Maharaja's dispensary, which was built several years ago at its western extremity and now presided over by an hospital assistant, is hardly able to meet the present wants of the people. The police dispensary situated in the centre has been all along presided over by a medical officer of superior attainments and greater experience who has always been kind and courteous to the general public by way of giving sound medical advice and undertaking to treat patients at home for moderate fees whenever he could command leisure, for which the middle classes are highly grateful to him. Through that institution the people have been enjoying the benefit of having at least one medical officer in their midst who is both capable of treating intricate and complex cases which may safely be entrusted to him and who is within the reach of at least the middle classes who cannot afford to obtain the services of the cantonment doctor who is also far removed from the town. As the dispensary is intended only for the police people, its medicines could not be allowed for the use of the public, but still the advice of the officer was valued highly and for the last four or five years it was thought necessary to request the Government to convert it into a civil dispensary and throw it open to the public. The necessity of making such a prayer has steadily increased and the council is of opinion that it can no longer be put off. To its great disappointment, it has learnt that the Government is contemplating the abolition of the police dispensary, which measure will deprive the public of even the small benefit which they have been enjoying especially just at a time when they were going to ask for more. Under these circumstances, the council would gladly undertake to open a dispensary of its own with a competent medical officer at its head, should funds permit. The financial condition of the municipality as well as its pressing wants are so well known to the Government that I need hardly say that it is impossible to think of opening an institution of the kind at present. After a long discussion of the subject in several successive meetings, it has resolved upon most respectfully submitting to the Government the necessity of opening a civil dispensary and requests that the Government will be pleased to convert the police dispensary, which is happily situated in the centre of the town, into a quasi-Government institution and throw it open to the public, causing thereby the retention of a medical officer of the rank which the present incumbent holds and free distribution of medicines to the poorer classes. If the Government is unwilling to meet the entire expenses of the institution, the council will contribute the utmost that it can afford under the present financial circumstances and has accordingly provided Rs. 600 towards this purpose. As the subject was discussed in the council with great enthusiasm and earnestness, I am confident that it will most willingly contribute more towards this most useful institution at some future time if its finances should improve. Meanwhile it trusts that the Government will be doing

immense good to the public and thus add to the munificent charity of the Hon'ble the Maharaja, who has had a dispensary of his own maintained entirely from the Samustanam funds for over a quarter of a century.

Order—No. 527 M., dated 25th March 1896.

(4) *Grant III.*— . . . The request contained in paragraph 49 of the Chairman's letter will be considered in the Judicial Department.

Judicial Endorsement, dated 13th May 1896.

Transferred to the Public Department.

From M. HAMMICK, Esq., I.C.S., Inspector-General of Police, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 30th April 1896, No. 1810.

I have the honour to report on the question whether some of our police hospitals may not be closed (G.O., No. 1005, Public, dated 11th December 1895).

2. On this matter I called upon all Superintendents for report, and the fact explains the delay which has occurred in replying to the order of Government.

3. The best plan of discussing the question raised by Government appears to be to first state clearly what are the reasons why separate accommodation for police is necessary anywhere, and then, taking each district separately, to see how best the object in view can be fulfilled.

4. Colonel Porteous, who knew very well the conditions of the matter, stated in his letter read in G.O., No. 1216, Financial, dated 19th November 1889, as follows:—

“For purposes of discipline it is absolutely necessary that there should be separate hospital accommodation for police at all head-quarter stations; and at many others where the force is large and where no other medical attendance is available, police sick are invariably treated as in-patients, thus differing from ordinary patients, the majority of whom are ordinarily treated as out-patients. This is necessary to prevent malingering and unnecessarily reporting sick whenever any unpleasant work is required.”

5. Under the Civil Service Regulations, Article 321, a police constable may, while sick in hospital or as an out-patient, be allowed leave for six months in a period of three years, receiving full pay for three months and half pay for three months. It is obvious that, with a large force of men scattered over large areas under little personal control from the head officer in the district, opportunities for malingering and so taking advantage of the concessions granted under the above rule are numerous. Hospital assistants on low pay in charge of local hospitals with numerous patients cannot be expected to pay any very special attention to the police patients and, in consequence, it is not difficult for a constable to obtain a certificate of illness from an out dispensary, enabling him to obtain the leave he wants. Even if he is an in-patient in a local hospital, discipline is so slack that he can enjoy very much the freedom he wishes and there is thus every temptation to abuse the concession granted to him. If in a police hospital, the case is, of course, very different. He obtains more attention and at the same time his facilities for getting away daily to his people and his home are not so great. Hence it is that every Superintendent would like to see police hospitals increased in number and protest against their being closed.

6. There is again another reason for the existence of police hospitals, which was pointed out by Colonel Guthrie in the enquiry made by the Finance Commission. He stated with some truth that “prejudice on the part of municipal and local board councillors, who would not hear of police being treated as in-patients in their

hospitals on the plea that, if they were, respectable people would not enter them," made separate police hospitals a necessity. I may also point out that in many places the reverse is also the case and the police strongly object to being made to go into wards where any wandering pauper and outcast may find accommodation. I have made these remarks, because I have often heard the question put why any separate accommodation in hospitals for our police is necessary at all. The answer is that, on the one hand, as the police are under a special temptation to take sick leave, it is advisable to retain them, when on leave, under special observation and discipline, and on the other that, as the police in many parts of the Presidency serve in peculiarly unhealthy tracts, it is both economical and humane to afford them special medical aid.

7. Having given the reasons why police hospitals exist at all, I will now go through each district and point out the changes in the present arrangements that are feasible and expedient.

8. The following districts may be put on one side, as it is clear that, as far as regards them, no reduction in the number of police hospitals can be made:—

Anantapur.—One hospital.

South Canara.—One hospital.

Cuddapah.—One hospital.

Kurnool.—The Government has only recently sanctioned the establishment of separate wards for police in Cumbum and Nandyal.

Madura.—The only two police hospitals—Ramnad and Madura—are obviously necessary. Ramnad is over 70 miles from Madura with no railway communication.

Nellore.—The two hospitals here—Nellore and Ongole—are also far apart and until the new railway is completed no change can be made.

Nilgiris.—The special circumstances of the district necessitate the three hospitals now existing.

Tinnevely.—One hospital.

Trichinopoly.—One hospital.

9. In the next place, I consider no change can be made in the following three districts, but in each case the matter is open to some discussion:—

(a) *Ganjām.*—There are no less than six police hospitals in this district, but the circumstances of the district are peculiar. The hospitals at Balliguda, Parlákimedi, Russelkonda, Aska and Udayagiri are for the use of men employed in the maliahs and the reserve at Parlákimedi and none of them can be abolished. There is, I believe, no other accommodation for in-patients in these stations or within reach of them. Communications in the district are inferior and distances great, and at times of the year almost all the district is unhealthy. The hospital at Chicacole costs the Government very little and it is so far from Chatrapur that it would be hard to compel sick police to take the journey. The hospital at Chatrapur is absolutely necessary at the head-quarters of the district, where there is a large reserve. There is no local fund hospital here, but only a dispensary. I do not think any of the hospitals in the district should be closed.

(b) In *Górávari* there are only two police hospitals at present. The one at Cocanada costs almost nothing. It is a ward attached to the civil hospital. It may be retained although the number of patients annually is very small. The hospital at Rajahmundry is absolutely necessary. It has a large number of patients. We want in this district a hospital at Ellore where there formerly was one. This matter is being dealt with.

(c) *Malabar.*—Here we have eight police hospitals, but six of them are wards attached to the local hospitals. The Superintendent reports that all these institutions are necessary, and I agree with him. The only one that might perhaps be abolished is the hospital at Cannanore, leaving the patients to go to Tellicherry. The country, however, inland from both these places is very feverish and the hospitals are not

expensive ones. I think they may both be retained for the present. When the coast railway is constructed no doubt one, if not both of these hospitals may be closed. The expensive hospital at Malappuram is an absolute necessity. The special force requires it. There is no other hospital in the place.

10. I now take the districts in which I consider the number of police hospitals may be reduced:—

North Arcot.—In this district there are two hospitals—one at Chittoor, an excellent one, and one at Vellore, a very inconvenient one. The Vellore hospital was used to a considerable extent in 1894–95. The average attendance was 4·76. There is, moreover, a large resident police population at Vellore—ninety-six head constables and constables belonging to the Vellore town and taluk. Vellore is, however, a very short distance by train from Chittoor, where there is an excellent hospital, and there is really no good reason for keeping up a separate hospital at Vellore. If the Surgeon-General can guarantee that an apothecary shall always be in charge at Chittoor, I think the Vellore hospital may be closed.

South Arcot.—I am of opinion that both the hospitals at Tiruvannámalai and Tirukkoyilúr may be abolished. They are not much used and the hospital at Tiruvannámalai is an expensive one. The district is a healthy one and in Cuddalore, which is connected with both these places by rail, there is a good police hospital. Men who are really ill had better be brought in there.

Bellary.—The hospitals at Adóni and Hospet may, I consider, both be abolished. They are both very little used and both places are connected by rail with Bellary, where there is a good new building.

Chingleput.—I do not see sufficient reason for retaining the hospital accommodation at Conjeeveram and Chingleput. The wards in these places cost the Government very little, but in the Chingleput hospital a small establishment is maintained and paid for. The district is a very healthy one and communications are good and the area small. All the police patients can very well be treated at St. Thomas' Mount.

Coimbatore.—In this district the special wards for police at Kollegal and Satyamangalam are necessary. These places are in the centre of unhealthy, feverish tracts. The Superintendent agrees that the special ward at Pollachi may be abolished, and I agree with him. A special establishment is maintained there and charged to our budget.

Kistna.—With the railway communication existing now between Bezvada and Guntúr, I am of opinion that the hospital at Bezvada, which is a very unsatisfactory one, may be abolished and all the patients from the sub-division treated at Guntúr. The Bezvada hospital is a thoroughly unsatisfactory one, cramped and ill-ventilated. The sooner it is closed, the better. With more patients in the Guntúr hospital, it will be better looked after than it is at present. It has fourteen beds, which is ample accommodation.

Salem.—The Superintendent desires much to retain the hospitals at Hosúr and Tiruppattúr. I consider that at Hosúr, where the existing police hospital is in ruins, a ward should be built near the existing hospital for four beds and the institution retained. The place is nineteen miles from the railway station and it is a feverish place. Hospital accommodation is necessary there.

I consider, however, that the hospital at Tiruppattúr may be abolished. It is on the main line and patients really ill can easily be sent into the hospital at Salem. Part of the building at Tiruppattúr I found occupied by the European head constable and his family when I was there. This officer wants some accommodation, and if the hospital is abolished some arrangement should be made by which he can secure accommodation in the present building or elsewhere. If the Government sanctions the hospital being closed, I will attempt to arrange this.

Tanjore.—The Superintendent considers that the hospital at Kumbakónam may be closed, and I agree. The patients can easily be sent into Tanjore from that place.

Vizagapatam.—The hospital at Vizianagram—one of the most expensive ones in the Presidency—may be abolished and the sick treated in Waltair hospital. The railway now runs from Vizagapatam to Vizianagram and the journey is an easy one. Only sixty-one patients were admitted into Vizianagram hospital as in-patients in 1894 and the establishment there costs Rs. 150 per mensem. At present, the police hospital in Vizagapatam is used as a police office, but the Surgeon-General proposes, and I agree with the proposal, to build a police ward close to the existing town hospital, where the sick will be well cared for.

11. If the above changes are made, there will, according to the figures given in the Surgeon-General's report for 1894-95, be an annual saving of about Rs. 4,200 per annum. I have under disposal now a letter from the Surgeon-General regarding the staff and equipment of our police hospitals. I hope some arrangement will be arrived at to secure economy. At present, there is a great variation in the charges imposed on the police for different hospitals, and in some hospitals, where apparently the whole charge falls on the police, a large amount of medical aid is given to out-patients. Koraput is an instance of this. I believe there that all the out-patients are from surrounding villages—men who do not belong or have anything to say to the police. The whole charge for establishment and medicines falls, I believe, on the police. As soon as I have correct information on these points from the Surgeon-General, I shall, if necessary, address Government. I hope, after consultation with the Surgeon-General, we shall bring about some uniformity in the scale of equipment and staff at the different hospitals which will prove economical.

From Surgeon-Major-General C. SIBTHORPE, F.R.C.P.I., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ootacamund, 6th June 1896, No. 172-Tour.

With reference to memorandum, No. 1369, Judicial, and paragraph 9 of G.O., No. 1005, Public, dated the 13th June and 11th December 1895, respectively, I have the honour to submit for the sanction of Government the following proposals drawn up in consultation with the Inspector-General of Police:—

(1) That each head-quarters of a district, with the exception of North Arcot, Ganjam and Chingleput, should have a separate police hospital of its own with an establishment consisting of one 3rd-class hospital assistant in sub-charge on Rs. 25 per mensem with an additional allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem; and two servants—a caste ward attendant as cook and waterman and a sweeper on Rs. 8 and Rs. 6, respectively, for every one to twenty-five beds.

(2) That provision should be made for the annual repairs of each hospital. The Inspector-General of Police has stated that the attention of the Superintendents will be invited to this fact and necessary provision made as far as funds permit.

(3) That the institutions mentioned in proposals one and nine should have the scale of equipment alluded to in memorandum, No. 1369, Judicial, dated the 13th June 1895.

(4) A complete equipment of each hospital according to the new scale would cost Rs. 1,758. As there is already a very large stock of equipment in use including many articles which will be replaced by the new pattern as they become unserviceable, an expenditure of Rs. 3,000 per annum for the next two years will suffice to equip them properly. The amount can be met from the savings under Establishment as shown in paragraph 11 of the Inspector-General's letter.* The medical subordinates now proposed are competent to use the instruments, and each hospital should have a full set of instruments necessary.

(5) That a fixed allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem, or Rs. 60 per annum, be given to the local bodies in lieu of the contribution of one-fourth and one-eighth of the salaries

of the medical subordinates now paid by Government. The Inspector-General is of opinion that the local bodies are not likely to accede to the proposal. A reference to them appears necessary.

(6) That all police wards and equipment which now form part of municipal and local fund hospitals, or which may be erected in future, should be handed over to the local bodies on condition that they are retained for the use of the police exclusively and that the local authority should recover the cost of the treatment of the sick and the repairs of the buildings on contingent bills.

(7) That the six police hospitals in the interior parts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Malabar should be in charge of an apothecary with a ward attendant and sweeper.

Balliguda,	} Ganjam.
Udayagiri,	
Malappuram—	} Malabar.
Gunipur,	
Koraput,	} Vizagapatam.
Vizianagram,	

(8) That the building at Vizianagram be sold when the hospital at Vizagapatam is erected.

(9) That as the marginally-noted hospitals are in charge of commissioned or uncovenanted medical officers, the sick police in these hospitals should not be transferred to the head-quarter hospital after five days' treatment.

(1) Chittoor.	(5) Tellicherry.
(2) Cocanada.	(6) Coonoor.
(3) Guntur.	(7) Negapatam.
(4) Cannanore.	

(10) That, in future, police hospitals or wards attached to the local fund and municipal hospitals should be built on standard plans to be prepared by the Sanitary Engineer in consultation with me and the Inspector-General of Police.

(11) The Inspector-General is of opinion that Chatrapur should be retained at least under the charge of an hospital assistant, and that the construction of a new hospital at Berhampur is unnecessary. As it is at present in charge of a Military Assistant Surgeon as Civil Surgeon on List II appointment, it may be continued if the district board will open a hospital and out-patient department as recommended by me during my last inspection.

(12) He considers that the construction of a hospital at Chingleput is unnecessary and that the sick should be treated in the hospital at St. Thomas' Mount. I concur in this view provided the re-opening of the dispensary proposed in my letter, No. 104-T, dated the 15th May 1896, and the appointment of an Apothecary or Assistant Surgeon recommended in my letter, No. 26, dated the 15th January 1895, be carried out.

(13) Of the six police hospitals referred to in paragraph 7 *supra*, the Inspector-General of Police considers that those at Balliguda and Koraput should continue on the present scale of establishment and those at Gunipur and Udayagiri should be in charge of second-class hospital assistants. I concur in the former proposal; but, as regards the latter, I am of opinion that, according to the proposal contained in my letter, No. 26, of 15th January 1895, all hospitals should be in charge of apothecaries.

(14) The Inspector-General has also forwarded to me a copy of his letter, No. 1810, dated the 30th April 1896, and I beg to submit my remarks thereon:—

Paragraphs 1 to 7—call for no special comments.

Paragraph 8.—I concur.

Paragraph 9.—Dealt with in paragraph 13 *supra* as regards Ganjam.

In a correspondence with the Inspector-General of Police ending with his letter No. 1342, dated the 26th March 1896, he is of opinion that a separate police hospital at Ellore is quite unnecessary and that a walled-off partition with four beds is quite sufficient. This meets with my approval.

Paragraph 10.—I concur about Vellore. Chittoor is a Civil Surgeoncy on List II appointment and will always be filled by an uncovenanted medical officer or commissioned medical officer.

As regards the other districts—viz., South Arcot, Bellary, Chingleput, Kistna, Salem, Tanjore and Vizagapatam—I concur, but in the case of the last-named one there should be a separate police hospital, which should not form part of the civil hospital, Vizagapatam, but be attached close to it.

ORDER—No. 800, Public, dated 3rd August 1896.

The Government agrees with the Inspector-General of Police that the medical institutions now maintained at the stations noted in the margin for the use of the Police may be closed, and that officer will be requested to take the requisite action in the matter at an early date.

2. The Government concurs in the remarks in paragraph 9 of the Inspector-General's letter of the 30th April 1896, No. 1810, and will not insist on any of the institutions enumerated therein being closed at present. Mr. Hammick will be authorized to take the necessary action in view to the construction of police wards at Vizagapatam and Hosur as proposed by him.

3. The extract from a letter from the Chairman, Municipal Council, Vizianagram, printed at page 2 of these proceedings will be referred for the early remarks of the Surgeon-General.

4. Before considering the proposals submitted by the Surgeon-General in his letter, No. 172-Tour, dated 6th June last, the Government desires to be furnished with the remarks of the Inspector-General of Police thereon; these should be accompanied by clear information as to their financial effect. The scale of equipment for police hospitals, which was forwarded with the Surgeon-General's letter, No. T.-77, dated 26th April 1895, will be transmitted to the Inspector-General for an expression of his opinion.

5. The suggestions in paragraphs (5) and (6) of the Surgeon-General's later letter will be referred to the Local and Municipal Department.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Surgeon-General.
" Inspector-General of Police.
" Judicial Department.
" Financial Department.
" Local and Municipal Department.
" Accountant-General.

Gobt. of {1896} Madras.
PUBLIC.

[G.]
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3,000-8-7-06.

Public Department.



PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following paper:—

From the Inspector-General of Police, Madras, No. 3956, dated 13th. October 1896.

With reference to paragraph 2 of the G.O.No.800,Public, dated 3rd. August 1896, I have the honour to state that I addressed the Superintending Engineers of the 1st. and 4th. Circles to prepare plans and estimates for the construction of Police Wards at Vizagapatam and Hosur. They inform me that the preparation of plans and estimates cannot be undertaken by them without the orders of Government in the Public Works Department. I request therefore, that Government may be pleased to issue orders in the Public Works Department for the preparation of the necessary plans and estimates for the works.

2. A ward for 24 beds at Vizagapatam and one for 4 beds at Hosur are required.

*****O*****

ORDER, No. 1163, dated 29th. October 1896.

Communicated with a copy of G.O.No. 800,Public, dated 3rd. August 1896, to the Public Works Department, with the request that the necessary plans and estimates may be prepared at an early date.

(True extract)

A. L. Hannay
for Chief Secretary

To the Public Works Department (with one enclo:)

" " Inspector-General of Police.

Issued.

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., No. 800, 3rd August 1896.

AUGUST.

Police Hospitals.

Agreeing with the Inspector-General of Police that the — now maintained at Vellore and eleven other stations may be closed; authorizing him to take the necessary action in view to the construction of police wards at Vizagapatam and Hosur; and referring for his remarks the proposals submitted by the Surgeon-General regarding —.

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